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It our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returns must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### The New Senate Districts.

The Court of Appeals declared the apportionment law of 1906 unconstitutional on account of two plainly improper Senate districts in New York city. They were the Second district, consisting of Queens and Richmond counties, and the Thirteenth, a fishhook shaped triumph of the gerrymander defacing the political map of dower Manhattan, These illegal districts, however, had not had any particular effect on political conditions in the State, and the real interest in the matter turned upon the situation produced in some of the northern counties, where EDGAR T. BRACKETT and FRED-ERICK C. STEVENS had been retired to private life by the preceding rearrangement of their districts. When the judgment was rendered the authors of the objectionable measure declared their intention to remedy the specific faults pointed out by the court, and to make no changes in the up-State lines.

In forming their plans they neglected to take account of the attitude of the Governor, who advocated what his friends called a "mathematical apportionment" affecting the whole State-one that followed the constitutional provisions rather than the wishes and convenience of officeholders and party leaders. This neglect led to humiliating consequences, for it soon appeared that the Governor's strength was greater than had been supposed. The new apportionment, drawn by Senator TULLY after consultation with the Governor, more nearly fulfils the design of the Constitution than any of its predecessors, and it shows scant consideration for the interests of individuals. Made necessary by the illegal districts created in New York city by the law of 1906, its principal effects are manifest in up-State communities, where the work of the Higgins apportionment is destroyed.

For these reasons the Hughes-Tully measure will receive general approval. It appears to be an honest effort to alter the districts established in the Constitution of 1894, so that

" Each Senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding allens, and be in as compact form as practicable. . . . and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory.

The incidental results have been to strike another blow at the unhappy students. Wadsworth family, and to darken the political prospects of several statesmen in whose personal fortunes the public takes little interest. These are matters of small consequence. The main thing is that the apportionment law is an honest attempt to give to the people of the State fair and equal representation in the Senate chamber.

## A Misapprehension Corrected.

Our esteemed contemporary the Auburn Citizen calls attention to the gratifying circumstance that President Roosevell. while on his recent Western journey, did not travel deadhead on special trains, "as in the old days," furnished at the expense of the railroads:

" His private car was hitched on to the regular trains, and his fare will be paid out of the appropriation voted by Congress for the President's travel ling expenses. Under the new rate law, the President comes under the no pass, no free transportation rule like the rest of his fellow countrymen.

This is true, except as it implies that the old pre-tice of Presidential deadheadism was legal and morally right up to the time of the passage of the rate regulation bill.

This is a common error. Presidential deadheadism was as illegal before the enactment of the rate regulation bill as it is now. It was not the additional legislation against discrimination in passenger rates, but the appropriation of the \$25,000 a year for the President's travel fund, that ended the scandal.

## Earlier American Army Balloons.

The successful flight of the new war balloon of the Signal Corps marks a revival of the activity of that corps in seronautics. Gen. GREELY had become familiar in the civil war with the employment of the balloon for superficial scouting in combination with the field telegraph. When he was in command of the corps, and after the meteorological service had been dislodged from its position duties of his organization, he renewed his interest in the military balloon.

In 1892 he obtained the authorization propriation committee of Congress he secured the needed funds and sent a WILLIAM ALEXANDER GLASSFORD, to Paris to build the balloon. After care- to 40 per cent. ful preliminary studies Mr. GLASSFORD determined upon the plan and size of the balloon. He was sadly hampered by the fact that he was attached to the legation at Paris in immediate succession to Capt. of too great zeal for the military intelligence division. In time the prejudices full assistance was given the American secret studies of the dirigible balloon. This balloon was constructed in the in the same academic rank. Professor culture has been distributing camphor tree

environs of Paris of the same material as that employed by the French military engineers of the army balloon park, carefully selected baudruche or goldbeater's skin. After a successful trial the balloon was brought to this country and put in storage until arrangements could be made for parking it.

The officer under whose supervision the balloon had been built was then designated Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the Colorado and was .....se se empowered to recruit a squad of balloonists. A house was built for the balloon on the mesa behind the parade at Fort Logan on the outskirts of Denver, GLASS-FORD had become in France a well trained aeronaut, and for his chief assistant he succeeded in attracting to the colors with the chevrons of a sergeant a professional balloonist, IVY BALDWIN. Many successful flights were made, and in the less picturesque treatment as a captive baloon the squad was thoroughly drilled in what one may call the school of the balloonist. Not the least valuable feature of the balloon train was the gas wagon in which the lifting agent could be brought into the field in stout steel cylinders under a compression of many atmospheres. Thus the balloon was equipped to accompany an army on its march and was not dependent upon civil and municipal sources of illuminat-

With GLASSFORD'S transfer to another post of duty the balloon park fell into less interested custody and no progress was made, nor anything, in fact, done save to protect the gas bag against the ravages of disuse. In the Spanish War this balloon was taken with the army operating upon the south coast of Cuba and was once inflated, but the commanding General was by no means cordial to its employment and no demonstration of its value was permitted. After the war it was put in storage and came to its end through the disintegration of the delicate membrane of which it was constructed.

### Education in Russia.

Professor VLADIMIR G. SIMEHOVITCH of Columbia University gives in a pamphlet entitled "The History of the School in Russia" some interesting information about the educational facilities offered to the subjects of the Czar. Although from an educational point of view Russia is still the most backward of countries reputedly civilized-only 3.3 per cent. of the entire population was in school in 1904, as against the 23 per cent, exhibited by the United States-an immense change for the better has taken place within the last twenty years. Before the reign of ALEXANDER L.

there seems to have been no such thing as a school system. In 1800 the whole empire possessed only 315 schools, which were attended by fewer than 20,000 pupils. Even in 1825, the year of the death of ALEXANDER I., there were in Russia, which then contained an urban population of more than three and a half millions and a rural population of some fifty-two millions, only 1,095 schools of all kinds, although at the same date there were 4,266 churches and monasteries, a fact which shows how little the Greek or Orthodox Church had done for education as compared with the work accomplished in that field by the Church of Rome throughout the Middle Ages. Under the reactionary NICHOLAS I. most of the gymnasiums were closed and primary education existed only upon paper. In reestablish Brackerr and Stevens, to 1854 the universities contained but 3,551

> The educational reforms of ALEXANDER II. began with a reorganization of the university system, but were extended to a thorough reconstruction of the elementary and secondary schools. By the end of his reign Russia had eight universities and the establishment of a university in Tomsk, Siberia, was definitely resolved upon. The number of college students more than doubled during the same reign. In 1880 they numbered 8,193, and the standard corresponded to that of the best American universities. In 1864 eighty classical and realistic gymnasiums and pro-gymnasiums were opened. These institutions were of the German type. At the same time gymnasiums for women were established in provincial capitals. Immediately after the abolition of serfdom the Government of ALEXANDER II. appointed a commission to work out an elementary school system. In 1880 the educational statistics show that there were in Russia nearly 23,000 primary schools with 1,141,000 pupils, of which about onefourth were girls. These schools had a three years course, but as attendance was not compulsory two-thirds of the pupils left without graduating.

The reign of ALEXANDER III. was a period of educational as well as political reaction, nor has the individual attitude of Nicholas II. toward the extension and improvement of Russian schools differed as yet materially from that of his father. Nevertheless, public opinion has compelled the Government of the present Czar to favor, if not the progress of sound instruction, at least the increase of parochial and other elementary schools. In 1900 there existed no fewer than 84,544 primary schools, with 172,494 teachers and 4,507,827 pupils. About half of these schools were under the management of the Ministry of Education, the remainder being left under the supervision of the Holy Synod. The figures attest a remarkable increase of schools during the last twenty years of the nineteenth cenof interference with the purely military | tury. Even in the last decade the expenditure on elementary education has been more than doubled. A good test of the spread of primary instruction is of the War Department. From the ap- the percentage of illiteracy found among dam of Mr. Keene's great Commando, the conscripts. Of the recruits summoned under the colors in 1874 only about subaltern of his corps, the present Col. 21 per cent. could read and write. In and was second in the Belmont Stakes 1895 the proportion of literates had risen

In 1900 there existed in Russia 191 classical gymnasiums, 53 pro-gymnasiums, and 115 realistic schools. There were also 477 schools for girls, with nearly 130,000 pupils. We observe, lastly, that the BORUP, who had fallen under suspicion | nine Russian universities had nearly 20,000 students, to which total the University of Moscow contributed 4,845, that of St. of the French officials were overcome and Petersburg 3,855, and that of Kieff 2,641. Besides these universities, properly so officer, with the sole reservation of the | called, Russia has some thirty professional and technical schools which belong

SIMEHOVITCH bears witness that the teaching in Russian universities is excellent. The course of study occupies four years, except in the case of the medical faculty, which insists upon five years instruction in medical knowledge and laboratory work. We add that a Russian university only matriculates young men who are equipped with diplomas from gymnasiums which have an eight year course and are exact duplications of the German gymnasiums.

Undoubtedly Russia is a long way off from the universal compulsory education which is recognized as the condition precedent for the solving of political and economic problems. If we look back for a few decades, however, we must recognize that there is ample ground for hope.

### The Opening of a Closed Incident.

There are echoes of another "closed incident" in Albuquerque. The President seems to have started the echoes by a singular attack upon the character of the father of HERBERT J. HAGERMAN, the young Governor of New Mexico who was requested to resign and who is to be succeeded by Captain George Curry, a Rough Rider. The charge against Governor HAGERMAN which brought down on him the punitive hand of the President was that he signed a grant of land to the Santa Fé Central Railroad Company under circumstances casting a cloud upon his integrity. It is an old story now that Governor HAGERMAN who was a young man of great promise. formerly second secretary to the United States Embassy to Russia, and highly egarded by the President himself, proested that the facts had been misrepresented to Mr. ROOSEVELT and that he was the victim of a gang of grafters which he had broken up with the encouragement the President

The incident was declared closed when the President called for Governor HAGER-MAN'S resignation and said that only his previous good record saved him from summary removal. But Mr. Roose-VELT opened it again in a letter in his most savage style because Secretary ROOT had handed him a telegram from the Governor's father asking the President to delay action on his son's resignation until he had had time to defend himself against charges which were well known to be unfounded and made, in the language of the senior HAGERMAN, "by party freebooters to restore themselves to power." The President in his letter reviewed the whole case against Governor HAGERMAN, insisted that he had admitted the facts on which the charge was based. and then made this remarkable attack upon the Governor's father:

"Charges of a very grave character were made to me against your father himself in connection with his land transactions in the past. Whether they were true or not I cannot say, because a preliminary investigation showed that action upon them

would be barred by the statute of limitations." Young Governor HAGERMAN, who still persists in calling for an impartial and thorough investigation of the official act which cost him his office and his character, and who still protests his innocence, submits that the assault upon his father's reputation was "gratuitous and irrelevant." That is really a mild characterization of it. The language used by the President implied that he believed the elder HAGERMAN to be guilty of the charges described as grave; yet the President admits that he is not prepared to say whether there is any evidence to substantiate them.

The HAGERMANS, of course, have no redress. They had better have suffered in silence. The incident is now closed for good, unless the President reopens it to belabor the victims again.

## The Peace of Epsom Downs!

Whatever may be the results of the coming conference at The Hague, the Peace of Epsom Downs, sealed when RICHARD CROKER'S Orby won the Derby yesterday, is bound to become one of the brightest beacon lights of history. England and Ireland and the United States Hands across the sea and a stirrup cup to the English-Irish-American alliance and to Orby, gallant son of the English Orme and the American Rhoda B., hero of the Peace of Epsom Downs!

What a truly international victory it was: and what mellow recollections of the best that there ever has been on the English and American turf Orby's victory brings up!

Rhoda B., the dam of Orby, is a daughter of our own Kentucky bluegrass. Her daddy was the mighty Hanover, and her dam was Margerine. Hanover was the son of the great Hindoo and Bourbon Belle. Bourbon Belle was by imported Bonnie Scotland out of Ella D., and Bonnie Scotland was by Iago out of the immortal Queen Mary.

On the side of his sire, Orbwis closely related to some of the brightest stars of the American turf. Orme was by Ornament out of Angelica. Orme was the sire of Optime, the dam of the lamented Sysonby, which makes Orme the maternal granddaddy of Sysonby, and Orby Sysonby's half-uncle. But Orby has more royally bred relations in this country. Nasturtium, a son of Watercress and Margerique, a daughter of Orby's dam, was selected by the late WILLIAM C. WHITNEY from among all his two-year-olds to earry the Whitney colors to victory in the English Derby of something like ten years ago. Margerique was by imported Order out of Margerine, and Order was by imported Bend Or, out of Angelica. Angelica was the dam of Blue Rose, which was the dam of Anomaly. Anomaly was the the sire of the three-year-old Superman, which won this year's Brooklyn Handicap

only a few days ago. When Orby won the Derby he ran straight and true to the royal traditions of his royal ancestry. We may imagine that as Nasturtium in Kentucky and Superman at Belmont Park were munching their oats last night each took some satisfaction in remarking that Orby was

a relative of his. LORILLARD, WHITNEY, CROKER-true sportsmen all, and all Democrats.

A new industry has come to the South.

For several years the Department of Agri-

seed, and Secretary Wilson says that thousands of trees are now growing in the Southern and Pacific Coast States. The first attempt to prepare camphor for the trade from these trees was made two years ago. The results have been satisfactory, and it is expected that hereafter we shall produce a large quantity of camphor and prepare it for market.

It is gratifying to hear from Secretary WILSON'S recent address in Pittsburg that the production of this important article is not likely to remain practically a Formosan monopoly. Nearly all the camphor in the trade has for years been derived from the wild forests of eastern Formosa, and the demand for it has been increasing more rapidly than the product. A Japanese newspaper recently said that the demand for camphor was now more than 10,500,000 pounds annually, and that the Tokio Government was considering a project for the planting of forests of camphor trees in order to keep pace with the demand.

We may be able to help Japan in her efforts to prevent a famine in the camphor market. Five years ago that country put an end to one evil that threatened the Formosan industry with extinction. It is necessary to kill the tree in order to get the gum; but, contrary to all previous practice in Formosa, a new tree is now planted for every old tree that is killed.

Reports of the London public libraries show that the proportion of novels and stories called for has been diminishing steadily during the last few years and is lower this year than ever before, while the Westminster Gazette is informed by publishers that "the taste for fiction is giving way. On this side of the water the spring book season has been remarkable for the scarcity of fiction. Very few stories of note, ever for the moment, have been published, but at the same time there has been a marked subsidence in the respectably mediocre output. Summer readers this year will have the opportunity of selecting the fiction of the past that is really worth reading.

A challenge from a reader and friend with the true spirit of sport in him

" I will bet you five brotherless spears to one W Long book that the goddess you meant in the nclosed editorial article was DIANA LUCINA and

The five spears shall go into our collection of pointed instruments. We meant Juno LUCINA. This, however, without prejudice to the rights of the equally estimable DIANA

The Importance of Being Honest. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Article Section 3, of the Constitution says of the resident of the United States that "he shall from time to time give to the Congress infornation of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The new Congress has not yet been sworn

but the individuals who compose it, in order to get all the "information" that our active President has to impart to them, must be reached early, through any convenient method-and the unveiling of a statue to a gallant soldier affords an opportunity for "information" about railroads and "predatory wealth." By the time that Congress convenes it ought to be possessed of the views of the White House upon the "great problem that

This "great problem," it seems, is not so much whether Taft must be nominated as how "to preserve the rights of property." I have read twice the speech delivered at Indianapolis on Memorial Day, and I venture o think that I have caught the drift of it

The honest railway men; every honest railway manager; the honest railroad manager; every honestly managed railway; efficient and honest; honest development of the railroads; honest men; worked honestly in building up a great system of railways; we shall harm no human being who is honest; the honest investor; honest corporations; honest business men of wealth; honest railway operators, of honest corporations; money honestly expended; honestly managed railroads; honest co porations; honestly done; honest men; honest investments and honest enterprises; honest and upright citizens; citizen who is honest; honesty onesty to all men; demand honesty unflinching honesty.

While our hardworking President is thus in a roundabout way assiduously giving to the Congress information of the state of the Union, we, the plain people, perceive how important it is to be honest. What with honest corporations, honest investors, honestly managed railroads and honest men-everybody following the President's lead and demanding "unflinching honesty" in every quarter of the country (Brownsville included) to me stocks ought to go up. Foraker should keep quiet, Henry Watterson take that mysterious candidate of his out of the business and all hands prepare themselves for four years more of the greatest reformer of this or of any other age. DIOGENES. WASHINGTON, June 4.

## Civilization in the South

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Edward White, who resents your "libel" on his high divilization, has certainly had a remarkable "personal observation." I lived in the South twenty years and never observed any condition that made "free speech practically unknown," or any condition that made practically unknown.

It less free than in any other part of our country.

Perhaps impudence and an exhibition of bad breeding will win a thrashing there more quickly than in New York, but these are hardly synonymous with

There are immoral men in the South, of course, lots of them; but when a man asserts that a section noted for the high character of its people has about "the lowest standard of morality," he brings up the question as to what kind of associates be chose while there.

Mr. White, while accusing you of a libel, is guilty of a most malicious, unfounded libel himself, when he asserts that a majority of the men of the South have no morality at all where a black woman is concerned. Does he again speak from his suspi-clous "personal observation"? If so, for the sake of those who already believe many weird and unjust things about the South, let him confine his conclu-sions to himself and his kind. S. ROLAND HALL. SCRANTON, Pa., June 4.

## Protest of a Northerner.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -- Sir: In THE SUN of June 3 you printed a letter from Edward White, against which I desire to protest. I am a Northerner by birth, and my grandfather fought in the Union army, but a close acquaintance with the South shows that the statements made in this letter are without foundation. The Southerners for many years have borne the attacks made against them by men of the calibre of this writer. inclined to believe these charges let them go South and study conditions for a time.

No man possessed of discernment would give roice to such sentiments after a year's experience n the South, even though he were the veriest negro lover, provided he were a "pure Anglo Saxon."
SEAFORD, Del., June 4. GEORGE D. TRUITT.

The Newest Thing in Domestic Service. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Housewives New Zealand are threatened with appearance before the Arbitration Court If they do not agree with the following rules of the Domestic Workers

Week's work to be sixty-eight hours, commend ing each morning, except holidays, at 6:30 o'clock, with three half hour intervals daily for meals and

one bour "lay off" each afternoon.

Work to cease on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 7:30 P. M. and on Thursdays and Sundays at 2 P. M. Tes to be prepared between 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. on alternate Sundays. Piety is encouraged by two hours off each Sunday norning to attend church. Christmas day, Boxing day (December 26), New

Year's day, King's birthday, Prince of Wales's birthday, Anniversary day, Faster Monday, Labor day and all statutory holidays shall be deemed to be holidays, and all work done on those days shall be paid for at the rate of one shilling (24 cents

on that day the door is left ajar till 12 P. M.
WALTER J. BALLARD. Los ANGELES, Gal., June 1.

A PHARAOH.

Each movement, each official act of the sovereign resembles an act of worship, celebrated midst the chanting of solemn hymns. If he grants an audience, the subject whom he admits to the favor of gazing upon his face approaches him with a formula of devout adoration. If he summons a council for any business, nobles of the kingdom open the deliberation by a kind of religious service in his honor. Imagine Rameses II. seated upon his large golden throne, wearing a disdem adorned with two feathers, seeking fo some means of facilitating the access of caravans to the gold mines situated in Nubia between the Nile and the Red Sea. The convoys intrusted with the carriage of the gold humbly complain that they can find no in its very worst light"? spring, no pool, on the road they are forced to "One half of them, with their asses, die of thirst upon the way, for they have no means of carrying sufficient water for

the journey there and back." The councillors enter the presence of the good god, their arms raised in an adoring attitude; they fall prostrate upon their faces and remain in that position while the business is explained to them. The desolate aspect of the country is graphically described and they are asked whether it is desirable to dig wells at intervals along the road. Their reply is not long deferred:

"Thou resemblest Ra!" they all exclain together; "thou resemblest Ro in all that thou doest, therefore the wishes of thine heart are always fulfilled; if thou desire something during the night, at dawn it is already there. We have seen many miracles that thou hast accomplished since thou hast risen as king of the world, and we hear of nothing, our eyes see nothing elsewhere that can rival them. Every word that issues from thy mouth is like the words of Har machis. Thy tongue weighs, thy lips measure more justly than the truest balance of Thoth. What is unknown to thee? Who is there perfect like unto thee? Where is the spot thou canst not see? There is no foreign country that thou hast not visited and thine activity hastens to a place if thine ears attract thine attention toward it. "Now, since thou art the vicar of the

gods in this country, thou rulest its destinies Still in embryo, in thy dignity as child heir thou wast told all that concerned Egypt. A little boy, with the tress still hanging over thy temple, no monument was built without thy direction, no business transacted without thy knowledge, and thou wast the supreme head of the soldiers. A youth of ten years old, all the public works were made by thy hand, for thou laidest the foundations of them. If, therefore, thou sayest to the water: 'Come up upon the mountain,' the celestial water will soon flow at thy word, for thou art Ra incarnate, Khepera created in the flesh; thou art the living image of thy father Tmu, lord of Heliopolis; the god who commands is in thy mouth, the god of wisdom is in thine heart, thy tongue is the santuary of Truth, a god sits upon thy fips, thy words are accomplished every day, and the wish of thine heart realizes itself, like that of Ptah when he creates his works. Since thou art eterna. everything acts according to thy designs and everything obeys thy words, sire, our master!

When the chorus of councillors have ended their speech the Viceroy of Ethiopia, from whom the gold mines are held, speaks in his turn: "The land is therefore in this condition: Water has been lacking there since the reign of Ra; the people die of thirst; all the preceding kings have wished to dig wells there, but their efforts have failed; the King Seti I. even caused borings to be made for a well to a depth of one hundred and twenty cubits, but it was left unfinished because no water was found! But thou, if thou sayest to thy father the Nile. father of the gods: 'Raise the water to the height of the mountain!' he will obey thy words, even as all thy projects have been accomplished in our presence, although no one had ever heard of such deeds, even in the songs of the poets, for thy fathers the have existed since Ra!"

Rameses, convinced by this speech, gives his orders, laborers are set to work and a

well is dug at a suitable spot. This is one example among a thousand of suitable language to be used when any one has the perilous honor of raising his voice in Pharaoh's presence. No business, however unimportant it may be, can be brought before him without a lengthy memorandum of his superhuman origin and of his personal divinity. The other gods reserve Heaven for themselves. Pharaoh possesses the earth; not only the land of Egypt, but the whole earth. If beyond the valley of the Nile there be peoples who claim to be independent or kings who refuse to bow before him, they are rebels, "children of rebellion," who will be punished sooner or later, and who will pay for their hour's liberty by eternal ruin. Their chiefs are styled vanquished, their country vile.

The foregoing paragraphs do not describe a situation in the history of modern irrigation. They relate to Rameses II., who reigned in the fourteenth century before our era, and the account of this remarkable devotion to a personality is taken from the writings of Maspero, the eminent Egyptologist

## Shop Without a Name.

From Tit-Bits. In the Devonshire town of Modbury there is a one for the last 120 years. The reason affords a striking illustration of the superstitious nature of West Country folk. When this particular business was started, the owner for some reason or other did not have his name inscribed on the premises. Whether this fact had anything to do with the suc cess of the business or not it would be difficult to say. Trade however, was brisk, and the butcher duly retired, leaving the nameless shop to his son. The business has been handed down from father to sen for more than 120 years, but none of those into whose occupation it has come would have his name put up on any consideration, fearing-as, in ent owner does to-day-that such a

Milkman Turney for President

with which the business has been favored.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Probi bitionists to a man are in favor of Dr. Daniel Braz ton Turney of Effingham, Ill., for President of the United States. Multiplied thousands of Republi cans and of Democrats would help to elect him at all events. I asked a Probibit wanted Turney for President. Quick as a flash he responded:

As Turney choked a rattleanake On an occasion graphic, So Providence his hand should take To choke the liquor traffic. Turney in his youth drove a milk wagon in Walls Walla in what was then Washington Territory. WOODERIDGE, Cal., May \$1.

> We long again for olden days, For primitive emotion. And for the tests that granding had Of Romeo's devotion. She took a dalsy in her hand

"He loves me" and "He loves me not The modern maiden does not seek She has another, surer way

The question great to settle,

To tell the tender passion. The fact she presupposes, And takes as standard of its truth

MCLANDBURGE WILSON.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALING: Reply by Alfred Farlow of the Publication

> Committee to Recent Criticisms. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of May 31 there appeared a communication over the signature of Samuel Kohn, M. D., in which the writer undertook to dis-credit certain reports concerning the efficacy of Christian Science treatment on the ground that they were prepared "by a committee whose interest it is to place the Scientist Church before the public in its very best light in order to gain new converts, new business and more money." Would it be fair to turn the gentleman's logic back upon himself and challenge his opinions on the ground that he is especially "interested" in the medical prac-tice and therefore biased and incapable of rendering a just verdict; that he has consti-tuted himself "a committee" "to place the Christian Science Church before the public

We venture this argument not for the pur pose of retaliation or with any intention of passing judgment, but in keeping with an opinion that sometimes it does one see his own reflection. Before advancing further with this discussion we desire to say that we are not in any way antagonistic to th nedical practice. We have all due respect for the broad minded, honest, skilful physician. Men of this class are usually busy in their humane efforts in behalf of the sick and

have no time for useless discussions. Our critic affirms that "functional, hyster ical or nervous disorders" are the only "'diseases' which Scientists can relieve." We believe that we may safely leave this question to the army of intelligent. reliable who have been the beneficiaries of this science. In describing the ailments with which they were afflicted previous to their experience with Christian Science they repeat only what they have been told by reputable medical diagnosticians, and if physicians have erred in naming their afflictions the burden of responsibility must be left with the physi-Whether the annoying troubles of which Christian Scientists have been relieved were real or imaginary, the certainty of relief and their gratitude therefor are none the less.

Some time ago a lady who had walked on crutches for a number of years because a broken leg had never knitted was perfectly well after four weeks of Christian Science treatment. In commenting upon this fact a physician said: "She could have walked long ago if she had made the attempt." In view of such an argument (?) it would seem useless to contend about the authenticity of Christian Science healings. We think the better plan is to let the twentieth century public decide for itself whether its neighbors who have been found responsible in their affirmations concerning all other subjects are telling the truth about their experiences with Christian Science.

Our critic accounts for the favorable comments of another contributor to THE SUN on the ground that "he is a firm believer in Chris-tian Science." Again turning the critic's tian Science. Again tuning the logic back upon himself, may we ask: Is his unfavorable comment due to the fact that he is not a believer? We dare say that in this instance he has placed the effect before the cause, for without doubt it is the favorable opinion of Christian Scientists based upon good results that makes converts.

As to a Coroner's inquest such as that in the McBride case, a physician who is called late into a case may not be blamed for asking the proper authorities to share the responsibility of determining the cause of death, as long as the law requires that such cause shall be reported and the physician confines himself to the duty in hand; but when a Coroner's jury makes use of its opportunity to administer unjust and unwarranted rebuke to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased and suggests laws restrictive of personal liberties for the apparent purpose of intimidating those who may hereafter chance to seek relief through Christian Science, we think the time has arrived to protest. "Those who live in glass houses should not throw ogic back upon himself, may weask: Is his

think the time has arrived to protest. "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Until medical practice become think the time has arrived to protest. "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Until medical practice becomes a sure cure, or an approximation thereto, there can be no justification of the assertion that any given case might have been saved by the use of medicine early or late. The evidence is that both Mrs. McBride and the Byrne child made a valiant fight against the disease under Christian Science treatment before they finally went the way of millions of their fellow beings who had had the care of licensed physicians. When we take into consideration that some of the most eminent specialists of this country and foreign countries place almost no confidence in medical treatment for pneumonia, and that in New York city alone between 8,000 and 9,000 deaths occur every year under that form of treatment, we are inclined to believe that the campaign of public inquests recently inaugurated in New York city is not prompted so much by love for humanity, or by an honest conviction that to give the medical fraternity the sole guardianship of the public health is an essential to the safety of the community, as for the purpose of menacing the practice of Christian Science.

Regarding the treatment of children, parof Christian Science.

as for the purpose of menacing the practice of Christian Science.

Regarding the treatment of children, parents are the natural guardians of their children, and Christian Science parents are not an exception to this rule. It is natural that those who have only a cursory knowledge of Christian Science should regard dependence upon this science and an exclusion of medicine as neglect rather than help, but to the Christian Scientist who has had experience, first with medicine and last with Christian Science, it does not so appear. If one's neighbor objects to Christian Science treatment on the ground that it is an inefficient remedy it behoves him to make a careful investigation, and such investigation should include an examination not only of the failures but of the benefits of Christian Science treatment; and not only the successes but the failures of medical practice, in order to insure a just comparison and a wise judgment.

A critic in The Sun of May 31 argues that it

mparison and a wise judgment. A critic in THE SUN of May 31 argues that it is not inconsistent or unreasonable" to criti-ise a failure of the Christian Scientist, not-withstanding hundreds of patients are dying withstanding hundreds of patients are dying daily under materia medica. Evidently this statement is based upon the assumption that if one does wrong ignorantly his conduct is not inconsistent and unreasonable. We think that the general public will agree that no school of practitioners has proved itself sufficiently successful to point the finger of indignation at the failure of others, and that it is inconsistent for the representative of a school which loses one case of pneumonia school which loses one case of pneumonia every hour to find fault with another school which so far as we know has lost only two

Another critic in your paper declares: "If Christian Scientists were running things smalloox epidemics would return." Christian Scientists take no part in the public or private controversy concerning the production tian Scientist take no part in the public or private controversy concerning vaccination. Personally I do not know enough about the general effects of vaccination to determine its real merits. The community may possibly be better on the whole by reason of the prac-tice, but I confess that though successfully vaccinated I would not willingly be deprived of the protecting influence of Christian Sci-

of the protecting influence of Christian Science.

Not long ago the following incident came under my observation: A lady afflicted with smallpox had been taken to the hospital. At a certain stage in the disease she accidentally learned that the physician had lost all hope of her recovery. She managed to creep to the telephone and called a friend and gave instructions for the absent help of a Christian Scientist. She began to improve at once and was entirely healed. I knew an incident where a Christian Scientist was quarantined with four cases of smallpox. He healed every one of them and had no symptoms of the disease himself.

It is the custom of Christian Scientists to comply with the law in respect to vaccination, and they do so cheerfully on the basis of Christian Science, not contrary thereto.

Office of the committee on publication of the First Church of Christ.

Boston, Mass., June 4.

The Capitalization of the Mecca Railway. From Daily Consular and Trade Reports. The Mecca line is being well built under the super-

ision of a German civil engineer by Ottoman sol diers, the cost defrayed by voluntary contribut from Mosiems in all parts of the world and by special taxes. It is known as the Hamidieh-Hedjaz Rallroad, and consists of the main line from Da mascus toward Mecca, which is completed beyond Tahuk some 560 miles, costing about \$7,500 a mile, and the Halfa-Derah line of 108 miles, costing about \$12,000 a mile owing to the more trregular surface of the ground. The latter branch is finished full operation. On the main line and that of Haifa. both of which are of the narrow gauge type, there are so far 2,888 bridges of stope and six of meta Eight tunnels have been bored, and at cipal stations large storehouses and repair shops have been constructed and water supplies estab. lished. The rolling stock employed is of Belgian and German origin, while a large portion of the rails were brought from America. It is expected the main line will reach Medina in a year or more and Mecca carly in 1910. At present trains run regularly as far as Tabuk.

An Unfulfilled Prophecy.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: On Wednesday, June 5, 1907, the water in and around New York city will be turned to blood, for one day only. according to the eleventh chapter of Revelation (Rev.) BENJAMIN HARPER.

NEW YORK, June 4.

EXPLODING BOILERS

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An Expert Explains the Causes of Some Aecidents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was interested in an article headed "Freaks of Bursting Boilers" in THE SUN of June 2, for the reason that I have at last found something in THE SUN that is not so. I am con-vinced that the author of the story never got

his information from a railroad man The main premise, that locomotive or stationary boiler explosions are due in the majority of cases to low water, is primarily true However, when it is said that putting cold water into a boiler that is overheated will cause rupture, due to the sudden access of unrelieved pressure, a very common failacy that should be refuted has been stated. No boiler ever exploded from that cause. Experimenters, at a safe distance, have pumped cold water over a red hot crown sheet for the sourpose of finding out whether rupture would ensue from this cause, and it did not Just here let me take exception to the fol-

lowing paragraph in your article; As a rule the cause of a boiler explosion is short-ge of water. Either the engineer does not know the water is low or the injectors won't work.

Now, keeping track of his water is the one thing an engineer never neglects. The con-sequences of such neglect are too surely asastrous. He may run by all the red boards on the road, but his gauge cocks are tried every few minutes. As for the injectors not working in such an improbable contingency as both being out of order simultaneously, he has many resources left him. Such a con-

has many resources left him. Such a contingency would daunt no engineer worthy of the hame. If his water runs low and the boiler is burned or explodes one can usually be certain that had the engineer lived he could have explained the apparent mystery. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he has run his water low on purpose, so as not to knock the steam down by the injection of cold water just before the final struggle "to get her over the hill."

The way it works out is this: A locomotive firebox is a rectangular box of steel plates set in the back end of the boiler and secured in place by hundreds of bolts, called stay bolts on the sides and crown bolts on top. The crown bolts, which support the top or crown sheet of the firebox, are the danger point. Normally, the water is held from four to six inches above the crown sheet. When for any reason it falls below the crown sheet the sheet, if exposed to the fire for any length of time, becomes white hot and assumes the mushy consistency of wet paper. The crown stays, which are screwed through the sheet and have beede on the bettom end, beyen no holding consistency of wet paper. The crown stays, which are screwed through the sheet and have heads on the bottom end, have no holding power in the softened metal, the steam pressure is forcing the crown sheet downward the crown bolts pull through the sheet, and we have a sagged and burned crown sheet. we have a sagged and burned crown sheet, or in extreme cases a rupture.

It is a well known fact that water under pressure will not boil at the same temperatura as water open to the atmosphere. Therefore, when a rupture occurs in the crown sheet or any other part of a boiler the pressure is suddenly released with great violence from the water in the boiler, which is at a much higher temperature than 212 degrees Fahrenheit, the atmospheric boiling point. The result is that this water flashes into steam, and we have a so-called explosion.

heit, the atmospheric boiling point. The result is that this water flashes into steam, and we have a so-called explosion.

No amount of cold water pumped over that crown would produce this result. The effect of the cold water would be decidedly injurious to the boiler, due to the violent contraction caused by the sudden cooling of the sheets and to the hardening effect on the metal inherent to quenching red hot steel in cold water, which leads to brittleness and the various other ills to which boiler steel is heir; but there would be no sudden rush of steam that would burst the boiler.

I may say that the yarn about the boiler that was battered into unrecognizable fragments at dead of night near Indianapolis because the explosion was due to the company's negligence is just about the toughest yarn of the railroad I have ever heard, and we hear some tough ones down here.

H. E. Trask,

Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Philadelphia, June 3.

# Presidential Ephemerids?

From the Rochester Herald. Why should any one fail to recognize another casual test of the views of the public upon a subject that occurred to him over-night? The pronouncement in favor of the limitation of other men's fortunes was of this What has become of that doctrine in sort. these days when capital is advised to be of good cheer? Spelling reform, welcomed from the housetops, was surreptitiously thrown out at the back door in the dark. Even the overcapitalization of railroads, which Mr. Roosevelt declared in 1905 was the "chief abuse" to be dealt with, we now learn from him in his Indianapolis speech is mere "wild talk"; and we are encouraged also to hear that railroad property is underestimated by the par value of its securities. We may safely assume. therefore, that his talk about the Federal regulation of all common carriers-including municipal street cars and omnibuses, we suppose-which operate within State be as soon forgotten by him as it is found to meet with no popular support. more serious portent to alarm the timid capitalist or investor in steam railway or traction shares than the remark made on the following day to the effect that it was the duty of the Agricultural Department to regulate the

family life of the American farmer Weather Responsibility of Roof Gardens.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The cause of the bad weather is the roof gardens. I have no ticed for many years that the weather may be run-ning along all right in the late spring and drifting into what looks like a nice summer when along comes an ambilious and hasty roof garden manager with the announcement of the opening of his resort Then the weather howls in ghoulish giee as it shifts from gentle summer to frosty winter

We were all right five or six weeks ago and the weather didn't get devilish until a roof garden began proceedings. A lot more of these roof gar dens opened Monday night, and we all know what that people do not go to roof gardens because o their shows and liquid refreshments, but that they go there in spite of them. As the warm weather furnishes the most reasonable excuse for the existence of such places, I believe the elements make & great effort to postpone the agony.

Just watch how quickly the weather shifts when

the next garden is scheduled to open. K. A. J. ELIZABETH, June 4.

### Japanese Rifle Rest. From the New Orleans Picayune

An Austrian military organ draws attention to one of the minor details of Japanese musketry escaped notice in Europe. In European armies the question of a rifle rest for long range firing has led to many ingenious contrivances for devising tripod arrangements. The Japanese War Depart ment solved the difficulty in a much simpler but equally effective way. They just provided the soldier with a bag of stout cotton eight inches wide and twenty taches long, which he could carry to his cartridge case on the march, and on reaching the fighting line could in a minute stuff with earth or stones. The device gave amazing assistance in accuracy of rifle fire.

Susan B. Anthony's Nephew to Congress From the Washington Herald.

It is not often that candidates for public office. and especially for Congressional seats, are able to attain the object of their desires without opposition. Representative Burton of Ohio has made some-thing of a record in this respect, and equally note-worthy is the case of D. R. Anthony, Jr. recently selected to represent the First Kansas district in the place of Charles Curtis who succeeded Senator Benson in the upper house. When the Republicant nominated Mr. Anthony the Democrats of the dis trict met and decided to name no one in opposition to him. He is a member of the well known Anthony family of Kansas, being a nephew of the late Susan B. Anthony and a son of D. R. Anthony, Sr., whom

From the Philadelphia Record. Just 100 years ago the first shipment of anthracite coal ever made went from Plymouth, Luzerne county, to Columbia, Lancaster county, and a number of citizens of Plymouth are now arousing enthusiasm for a celebration of this historic even-Abijah Smith shipped the first cargo of the black diamond in an ark, floating down the River. The discovery by Jesse Fell of Wlikes barre, about six months after this shipment, that the new fuel would burn in his grate, with intense heat without an air blast, caused many orders ! come into Plymouth for fuel, and the chief business of that town ever since has been the mining and shipping of coal.

> Hybrid Golf and Fish Story. From Golf Illustrated.

Some time ago a northern golfer drove a ball a fine, low, skimming shot across a river. Just at the ball was nearly over a salmon leaped at the bal and caught it in its mouth. Such was the pace of the ball that it carried the salmon on to the river s bank, where it was immediately ball tightly wedged in its teeth. , where it was immediately secured with th